



CANONGATE SCHOOLS.

ON Thursday last, the High School of CANONGATE, under the charge of Mr JOHN LEITCH, was examined, in presence of the Magistrates, Ministers, and a number of other Gentlemen. The different Classes gave universal satisfaction to all present; the junior Classes exhibiting a proper knowledge in the Rudimental parts of the Latin Language, and the higher ones translating the different Classics with elegance and ease, applying the rules of grammar readily and distinctly. Thereafter the School was vacated, till Tuesday the 23d of September next, when it again meets, and Mr LEITCH will begin a Rudimental Class in the Latin Language, and when those boys who are more advanced will be received into the Higher Classes.

At 30, the Public English School, under the care of Mr Charles Williamson, was examined before the same Company, when the scholars likewise gave universal satisfaction, by their knowledge in English Grammar, Spelling, and Pronunciation. And then this School was also vacated, till Monday the 8th of September next, when it again meets.

The Masters of both Schools, with their Assistants, received the thanks of the Magistrates, Ministers, &c. for their care and attention of the youth under their charge.

HADDINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL VACANT.

THE Magistrates and Council having lately received the resignation of Mr James Watson, rector of the Grammar School, have resolved to supply the vacancy without delay, at least some time in the month of September, or beginning of October next, and to prefer the person who shall be found best qualified on a comparative trial, which shall be intimated to such candidates as previously apply to the Magistrates, and produce certificates of their moral character.

Haddington is known to be a place remarkably well situated for a grammar school, and the accommodation of boarders, being in a pleasant, healthy, and fruitful country, abounding with provisions of all kinds, at a moderate distance from the metropolis, to and from which there is easy stage coaches two or three times every day.

The schoolrooms are large and airy. The dwelling-house is large, roomy, convenient, well situated, (being built within these thirty years) in every respect fit to accommodate a large family, and a number of boarders. Independent of which, and a good garden, the school-fee and board are given, payable to the Rector and his assistant or doctor, have been known to yield above 1000 l. sterling yearly. They will also be entitled to an yearly salary of 400 marks Scots. The languages to be taught at the school are Latin, French, and Greek. As the salary, school fees, profits of boarders, and other encouragements, are reckoned handsome, may be increased by proper care, good behaviour and ability of the teachers, the Magistrates flatter themselves that persons of this description only will apply personally, or by letter, without loss of time.

Preachers, or those having a view to church settlements, need not apply.

BING'S Improved British Preservative Cakes, and Beautifier of Shoes, Boots, Carriages, &c. which require a beautiful jet-shining gloss.

THEY are now well known through all Great Britain, and allowed by all who have made trial of them, to excel all other shining liquid blacking cakes or balls yet known. BING'S British Preservative Cakes perform in reality what others only pretend to do, rendering the shoes, &c. more durable, by keeping them in a soft, smooth, and pliable state, and preventing them from cracking to the last; don't soil a white stocking, if having rubbed thereon; and have this further excellent property, peculiar to themselves, that the shoes need no blacking the second day's wearing, even in wet weather, consequently very convenient for travelling. They may either be used in their substance, or made into a shining liquid. They are free from smell, and will keep any length of time; and in any climate; and, notwithstanding their superior elegance and efficacy, they will not cost the wearer a halfpenny per week.

Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Shopkeepers, may be supplied wholesale, and for exportation, as usual, at Mr BING'S, No. 56, Manfield-street, Goodman's-fields, London; or at his Lodgings at Mr Robertson's printer, Blythe's Close, Castle-hill, Edinburgh.

Also sold, wholesale and retail, at Mr Elliot's, book-seller Parliament-square; Mr Alex. Hendrie, grocer, head of Niddry's Wynd; Mr Smith's perfumery, Bridge-street; and retailed by Mr Oliphant's, perfumery, Mr Maxwell, perfumery; Mr H. Watson, hardware-merchant; and Mr J. Spaul, grocer, Edinburgh. At Haddington by Mr Patrick MacLaren, and Mr John Crombie, merchants; Mr Simpson, merchant, Dunbar; and by the principal dealers in most towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

Price of the Cakes, 6d. each.—The Balls are 6d. 1s. and 2s. each, with printed directions.

To prevent Counterfeits, each Ball is marked J. H. BING, Maker, London, on blue paper: the Cakes are done up in blue paper, with a copperplate label, marked BING'S Improved British Preservative, &c.

A fresh Cargo, arrived by last Ships, of
DR SMYTH'S SPECIFIC DROPS, for the Cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE; a Medicine of such established reputation, as to require little or no reputation from the public. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated its superior excellence; and set it high above all Venereal remedies. A tea-spoon full, in a glass of water, is a dose; and without the assistance of Mercury, so ruinous to every constitution, this Medicine radically cures the Venereal Disease in all its stages. In slight cases, a cure is effected in a very few days.

The Doctor's Treatise will be both useful and satisfactory to patients, as they will there find many cases apposite to their own, enabled to cure themselves, &c. &c. It is to be had, price 1s. 6d. where the medicine is sold.

The Medicine to be had in bottles of 5s. and 1s. 6d. with printed directions for diet, &c. of the following booksellers:—Aitell, No. 1, Finsbury, Cornhill, London; J. Caw, at Mr Elliot's, Edinburgh; and the other places specified on the title of the book.

Also arrived, a fresh Cargo of

DR SMYTH'S RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

WHEREAS numbers of people, of all ages, and both sexes, are reduced to the last stage of despair, and find life a burden in consequence of the little efficacy experienced from the common methods of treating the many deplorable concomitants of a broken or decayed constitution; such are informed, that, by taking without loss of time, and as the treatise directs, Dr Smyth's restorative remedy, they may speedily and safely recover their pristine vigour of body, and the energy of all their faculties; they may be restored to the comforts and enjoyments of life, to which they have been so long strangers, and to the discharge of those occupations and duties for which they have been so long unfitted. If, in cases of this deficiency, it were allowable to publish names, the Doctor could give the world a long list of fathers, become so by the use of his medicine; of mothers rejoicing in the fruitfulness they never knew before; not to mention thousands in whom a temporary, but no less calamitous debility, had taken place, in consequence of old obnoxious gleets, early or excessive venery, a certain detestable solitary vice, the hardships of hot climates, the baneful effects of mercury, &c.; but he chooses rather to let the reputation of his Medicine rest upon its own efficacy, and the many extraordinary cures it has performed, especially within these fifteen years, since it was first made known to the world.

The Doctor's Treatise on Gleets, Weaknesses, the dreadful effects of Mercury, the disorders begotten by a certain detestable Vice, is peculiarly adapted to the use and instruction of patients.—The Restorative is sold in bottles of 10s. 6d. as above.

APPRENTICE RUN OFF.

ELOPED from his Master, on Monday the 11th of August current, JOHN ROME, about eighteen years of age, five feet six inches high, stout made, full of chubby flesh, and wants one of his fore or side teeth above; has a remarkable slouching way of walking. His dress at the time he ran off, was a coarse light drab-coloured coat; a leather waistcoat, with two rows of yellow buttons, and leather breeches.

Whoever apprehends and secures the said John Rome, will receive from Christopher Atkinson carrier in Hawick, FIVE GUINEAS. And any person employing or taking into their service the said John Rome, will be prosecuted according to law.

BATTEL GUN-POWDER, &c.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Foot of the West Bow, Edinburgh, has just now at home a Consignment of

FRESH, strong, new-made BATTEL POWDER, from the Powder-mills of Messrs. HOOKER and Co. The price is reduced in consequence the pound weight in retail for this season, and will be given out to dealers in whole or half-bushels at the same price as charged at the mills, free from all charges.

He likewise sells all other kinds of Gun-powder, Patent Shot and English Lead Shot, Superfine Flint Stones, Shot Bags, dark and transparent Leather Powder Flasks, and Fowling Pieces.

N. B. Hooker's Powder is remarkable for strength, quickness in firing, and keeping the fowling-piece dry and clean.

LAMPS TO LIGHT.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the Lamps of Canongate, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Clark, treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 15th of September next.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON. THE ENDEAVOUR.

WILLIAM MARSHALL Maffei, Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 28th instant.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers. The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON. THE FRIENDSHIP.

GEORGE RITCHIE Maffei, Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 28th August, to be depended on.

N. B. This ship has good accommodation for passengers. The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house, Leith.

From the London Papers, August 15.

Madeira, July 7. The Comte O'Reilly, who has been for some time past at this Court, will set out to-morrow for his government of Cadiz. He has been presented with the King of France's picture set round with brilliants, to the value of 50,000 livres. The following is a copy of the letter which the Count de Vergennes wrote to him, at the time of sending him the King's picture:

"SIR, The Comte d'Estaing has informed the King of the readiness which you shewed in procuring both to his Majesty's land and sea forces, employed in the last campaign all the articles of provision, and other supplies which could be in any degree necessary for them, or in any manner conduce to effect the operations for which they were designed. The Vice-Admiral did not neglect to inform his Majesty of the humanity displayed by you in the care of the sick and wounded among the different corps, and of the attention which you bestowed on them as constantly as on the troops. On my side I have considered it my duty to lay before the King, the testimonies which the Comte de Montmorin has rendered, of your zeal for the common welfare of the combined forces of the two crowns, and for preserving among them that union which the reciprocal friendship of their Sovereigns has set them the example of. His Majesty has been pleased to express his satisfaction of the whole of your conduct, as far as it relates to his service; and, as a mark of his good will, he has ordered me to send you his picture enriched with diamonds. In fulfilling his commands on that head, I esteem myself happy, Sir, in being the interpreter of the personal regard which his Majesty entertains for you, and the organ of the favour which he has condescended to bestow upon you. I should also, Sir, speak of the private sentiments which you have inspired in me, if I might be permitted to mingle them with those so highly glorious to you. It is an homage which my heart willingly renders to your humanity, and a tribute which cannot justly be refused to your civil and military virtues. I entreat you to allow me to express the lively sense which I entertain of the services which you have so zealously rendered to his Majesty's troops; and permit me to assure you of the perfect and sincere attachment with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

Madrid, July 22. We expect every hour to hear of the safe arrival of D. Barcelo's fleet before Algiers. We have heard that two Maltese frigates were to join him, in order to assist in this expedition which promises so much success.

Naples, July 23. Our most gracious Sovereign the Queen was delivered of a dead Princess on the 18th of this month. Her Majesty is pretty well, considering the circumstances.

The Marshal Pignatelli is returned from Calabria to this city; the King has heaped honours upon him. The frigates, in one of which he arrived, have brought, at the same time 6000 pounds of silver, saved from the ruins of those unhappy provinces. We are informed that the whole is to be converted into specie, and employed for the behalf of the inhabitants who have suffered most by the late earthquakes.

Stade, August 5. His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the third son of the King of England, arrived here on the first of this month. He was received by the Regent and

Burgesses with great honour. Next day his Royal Highness departed for Hanover.

L O N D O N.

The period is at length arrived, when those events which have been long foretold, are bidding into existence. The American States, now separate and distinct interests, and seem no longer disposed to yield obedience to the supreme authority with which they have invested Congress. Hence a total dissolution of that union which has produced their independency, may be expected. Thus we behold the American government, erected on an insecure foundation, already sinking beneath the weight of the unwieldy mass of its own heterogeneous and ill-compacted materials.

It is said, that in consequence of the peace with America, the lands in different parts of Germany, which have been planted with tobacco, are now ploughing up, in order to be converted to more useful and profitable purposes.

The ostensible cause of the quarrel between the Russians and Turks, is on account of the peninsula of Crim Tartary, a large tract of territory, which reaches from Russia to the Black Sea. The Khan, or Prince of that province, who was a subject of the Turks, has ceded that territory to Russia, and has entered himself in that service, as a Captain of the Emperor's guards; the Turks allege, that this district, which the Khan has pretended to give away, belongs to the Porte, and cannot be disposed of by their subject the Khan. The Russians, however, have marched a large army of above one hundred thousand men into Crim Tartary, in order to keep possession of a war, therefore, seems inevitable, unless the Turks shall allow the Russians to keep possession of the Crimea; and also agree to some other hard conditions, which are demanded by the Russians. One of the reasons for inducing the French and Spaniards to agree to make peace with Britain, probably, was to be ready to embark in this approaching war, on the side of the Turks.

A few days ago, the 7th, second battalion of the 73d, and another regiment, were landed at Portsmouth from Gibraltar. This battalion of the 73d, when landed at Gibraltar, was near 1,100 strong; they have lost above five hundred men, mostly by sickness, and brought home about six hundred, the half of which were, at their own desire, discharged at Portsmouth four days ago, each man being allowed a fortnight's pay. The other three hundred are marched for Berwick, there to be disbanded.

Extrait of a letter from Berlin.

"There dwells at this time at Lutterstedt, in Brunswick, a Mr Zichin, superintendent of the Hartz Communion, who has lately published a small treatise in the German language, concerning one of the most ancient books at this time existing, which is in his possession, and entitled CHAVILLA. This book is said to contain, in an hieroglyphic language, the whole history of the world, as left on record, prior to the writing of the Pentateuch, and many remarkable events that would happen in the process of time. He has extracted from this work the most striking particulars that concern the present century, and predicted in the treatise that was printed in 1779, the different earthquakes that would happen in the year 1782, in Calabria and other parts; and mentions in the treatise the troubles that (agreeable to the contents of that ancient book) afflict mankind in the year 1786; and also the places in which they would happen. If what has already taken place may give credit to the truth of other predictions contained in his treatise, events of the most serious and remarkable kind may be expected to take place in various parts of Europe, and particularly in Switzerland, Germany, and the Low Countries, even into Iceland, near which a new island is said to have arisen out of the sea, during the late earthquake in Sicily and Calabria. In the treatise, printed in the year 1779, the author relates the day in which the disorders that have lately happened at Messina and its adjacent parts, would begin. Some people say he has attained to this information from a knowledge of the science of correspondences, which the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg relates was known in the first ages of the world, and down to the time in which the book of Job was wrote, but which has since been totally obliterated and lost."

Number of newspapers printed in the whole kingdom during the years,

1775.	—	12,680,000
1776.	—	12,830,000
1777.	—	13,150,600
1778.	—	13,240,659
1779.	—	14,106,842
1780.	—	14,212,371
1781.	—	14,397,600
1782.	—	15,272,519

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 16.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, 135½
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 83.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 63½	India Bonds, 10s 11d diff.
3 per cent. red. 64½ a ½	Exch. Bills, 3d diff.
3 per cent. 122½	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 19 3/16ths a ½	3 per cent. Scrip. 64½ a ½
Short Ann. 1778, 13½	4 per cent. Scrip. 83½ a ½
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann. 19½
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 3 prem.
Ditto New Ann. 62½ a ½	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 19 s. a 15 l.
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL.

Aug. 15. W. N. W.

EXCHANGERS LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 5/8 U.	Agio of the Bank 7 1/2 per cent
Ditto Sight, 23 1/2	from Holland, 3 1/2 per cent
Rotterdam, 24 6 1/2 U.	
PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 15.	
Wheat, 30s 4 1/2 s.	Tick Beans, 28 s. a 30 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 26 s.	Small ditto, 33 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 23 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 23 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 37 s. a 43 s.	Fine Flour, 43 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
White ditto, —	Rape Seed, 23 l. per hhd.
Boiling ditto, 30 s.	

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 16.
AT the Court of St James's, the 15th of August, 1783.

P R E S E N T.

THE KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.
WHEREAS, upon information received that the plague had broke out at Cherson, at Oczakow, in the country which is called the Tary of Oczakow, and in the Crimea; and had manifested itself likewise upon the frontiers of Poland; his Majesty was pleased, by his order in Council of the 25th of July last, to direct that all ships and vessels which arrived, or that should thereafter arrive from Danzig, or any other port or place in Royal or Ducal Prussia or Pomerania, should make their Quarantine for forty days; And whereas there was this day read at the Board a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Dalmahoy, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Warsaw, stating, that notwithstanding the reports that had been spread, the plague had not appeared in any part of Poland; and that, according to the last letters from Cherson, no symptoms of that disorder had been discovered there since the beginning of June: His Majesty, taking the same into consideration, and being desirous to remove all restraints upon trade, so far as may be consistent with the safety of his subjects, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from Danzig, or any other port or place in Royal or Ducal Prussia or Pomerania, be taken off; and that all ships and vessels already arrived, or that may hereafter arrive from those places, be permitted to discharge their respective cargoes, without unpacking, opening and airing, and without performing any Quarantine; provided that the master or other person taking charge of such ship or vessel, do first make oath before the Custom-house officer or chief Magistrate at the place to which such ships are bound, that their crews are free from all infection, and that they have not had communication with any ship or vessel coming from any infected place.—And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors and Commanders in Chief for the time being of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Faulkner.

War-Office, August 16, 1783.

17th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet John St Clair is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Patchell. Francis Edward Lee, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John St Clair.
7th Regiment of foot, John Dyer, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice John Sutherland.
43d Regiment of foot, James Holmes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Westmacott.
57th Regiment of foot, Ensign Charles Symes from 40th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Polycarpus William Taylor.
4th Battalion of the 60th regiment, Sergeant-Major George Westphal to be Adjutant, vice George Mackenzie.
99th Regiment of foot, Major John Campbell, from half-pay in the 96th regiment, to be Major, vice Richard Henry Buxton.
9th Regiment of foot, Major John Campbell, from 99th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Hill.
Royal Garrison battalion, Ensign William Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Blandell. John Hurley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Grant.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 15.

The Venetian snow, Belle Juditha, Lalli, taken on her passage from Cork to Granada, by the Leander frigate, and carried into St Lucia, was released, after having received damage by lying up, and the loss of some stores.

The St. De Mathizen, St. Salazar, from Lisbon to Petersburg, with wine, &c. was lost the 6th ult. upon Gotland.

The following ships from Greenland, arrived at Gravesend, on the 21st inst. viz. the Union, Bailey, with 3 fish; John and Susanna, Cook, 8 ditto; Lion, Colville, 3 ditto; Generous Friends, Patterson, 2 ditto; Mentor, Christie, 6 ditto; Hero, Bell, 3 ditto; and Blessing, Rochell, 8 ditto. On the 14th, the Mary Ann, Brown, with 4 fish; Industry, Sellers, 4 ditto; Achilles, 4 ditto; British Queen, Nicholson, 3 ditto; Rising Sun, Shooter, 7 ditto; and two others not known.

Whitby, 11. Arrived the Volunteer, Boys, from Greenland, with 13 fish.

From the London Papers, August 16.

L O N D O N.

It was reported yesterday that our most gracious and beloved Queen had departed this life between two and three o'clock in the morning. The general gloom and dejection of the metropolis on this premature report was demonstrative of the gratitude of a feeling people; it was honourable and becoming. The death of any Queen might give rise to the tumult and pageantry of fashionable sorrow; but it is only where a Queen has been the ornament and blessing of a country; where she has been more exalted by her qualities than her station, and has been the object of general pride, as well as of tenderness, that such testimonials of unaffected sorrow are to be seen, as were exhibited in every street in London yesterday. Inquisitive anxiety was in every eye; prepossessing sorrow drove the blood from every cheek. It was the only ominous rumour that has happened within our memory, where there was no faction, where there was no party credulous from the desire of giving it reality. It was (as the event, when God, in his providence, and to punish us, may ordain) a subject of universal lamentation.—We all felt, as one family, on the death of our general parent.—But the report so suddenly raised—so rapidly spread, was about noon ascertained to be erroneous; and the public were relieved from a most distressing state of alarm and grief. Her Majesty has suffered more considerably in her present delivery than heretofore; and for some days was very ill; on Thursday morning she was very much recovered; but in the evening she was suddenly taken ill, and alarming apprehensions were entertained of her recovery. Before Friday morning, however, her illness had taken a favourable turn, and an express arrived at Lord John Cavendish's office about six o'clock with an account of the Queen's recovery. But fear was more rapid in its circulation than truth, and it was noon before the report could be overtaken and refuted. We are now happy in informing our readers, that by the messengers from Windsor at a late hour last night we learn, that her Majesty had been on the recovery the whole day. Dr Ford said the indisposition had been occasioned by the resolution of the milk, and all the alarming appearances were gone; and her Majesty was in a fair way of being speedily reinstated in her health. May the soon, and for a length of many, many years enjoy that blessing, for the good and happiness of the people!

It is said that the King has a complaint which has hung about him so long, that both Dr Warren and Sir Noah Thomas have advised the baths of Bareges, in the Pyrenees; but the King

whenever it has been mentioned, has cried, *Pshaw, it is impossible!* Of late he has listened rather more to it. Should he take the journey, the P. of W. will accompany him, and the Q. be left Regent. It is said the King of France has written a remarkably polite and even friendly letter, requesting him to visit all France at his own, and take Versailles in his way.—*Morg. Herald.*

This being the birth day of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, who now enters the 1st year of his age, the King received the compliments of the nobility on occasion at Windsor.

A letter from a person of distinction at Paris, dated August 9, mentions, that the delay of signing the Definitive Treaty is increased by the Spanish Minister insisting on the cession of East-Florida, as originally settled in the Preliminary Articles.

The above letter declares, that his Grace of Manchester pays ready money for all his articles used in the establishment of his Household, as it is asserted he may in all probability receive instructions from the Court of London to leave Paris at an hour's notice.

There are accounts in town, by the way of France, that several Members of Congress, either disgusted with the conduct of some particular States, or desirous of settling the federal system according to their original ideas, have followed the example of General Washington, and retired from public business.

The last dispatches sent by Government to the East Indies were by the Crocodile frigate, Capt. Williamson, of 24 guns, which sailed from St Helen's on the 12th of April last, and was instructed to make the passage as short as possible. This ship carries out orders and instructions to the Commanders on that station, which, as far as we can learn, are nearly as follows:—Sir Edward Hughes and Commodore Bickerton are to return from that station, leaving Admiral Hyde Parker (who sailed in the Case of 30 guns; with the Hound sloop of war of 16 guns, in October last) to command in the East Indies, with two ships of 74, two of 64, one of 50 guns, two frigates, and two sloops, to be chosen from the fleet: The best ships, and those that are coppered, to be particularised. All the rest of the squadron, amounting to fourteen ships of the line, besides two of 50 guns, and frigates, are to return home. It is not, however, expected, that they will all come together. Admiral Sir Edward Hughes will be the first to come home with a part, and Commodore Bickerton, in a month or two after, will return with the rest. As the Crocodile cannot be expected to reach Bombay or Madras in less than five months, it will be the middle of September before she arrives, so that no part of the fleet can be moving homewards till October; in which case they cannot be in England till next spring.

Except the Squadron in the East Indies, the Caton of 64, and Solitaire of the same force, both French prizes, are the only two ships of the line now absent from home; the others are either guardships, or laid up in ordinary.

The Paris letters by yesterday's mail mention advices being received from the Baillie De Suffren, who commands the French Squadron, in which they talk of the capture of the San Carlos, of 50 guns, the Coventry, of 20, and a sloop of 14, all captured on the coast of Coromandel, between Negapatam and Trincomalee, to which last place the Squadron was hastening to join the reinforcements expected to have arrived there, which they hoped to do before the English could arrive from the Malabar coast. The French Squadron, at the time of sailing these dispatches, consisted only of twelve sail of the line, three fifty guns, five frigates, and two sloops, including the English prizes.

The San Carlos was a Spanish prize, taken at the beginning of the war, in the West Indies, by the Salisbury, of 50 guns, Captain Inglis.

The Terra Nova Swedish East-Indiaman, which sailed from China in January last, left at Macao seven large Portuguese ships laden for Europe, whose arrival at Lisbon, by the last letters from thence, is hourly expected. The principal part of their cargoes is tea purchased near twenty per cent. cheaper than the English supercargoes (for whom it was intended) must have paid for them. The arrival of only four English ships, instead of fourteen, gave the Portuguese supercargoes a very favourable opportunity to freight their ships home with a far greater quantity of fine tea, than they had ever before done; and, it is to be hoped, will never again have an opportunity of doing. The duties at Lisbon are very trifling, and by this event, not only America and the West Indies, but all markets nearer home will find an ample supply, and unless the Government custom-house cutters are vigilant, great quantities will be sent to Flushing, Ostend, and Dunkirk, and smuggled in from those places upon the Essex, Suffolk, and Kentish coasts, to the immense prejudice of the revenue, the East India Company, and the injury of the fair trader.

The East India Governors, Members of Council, and other enormous oppressors of the industrious natives, are much alarmed at the proceedings of the committees of Parliament. Mendoza, the Viceroy of Peru, used to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the King of Spain gave, only it was somewhat too near Madrid.

The future prosperity of this country is nearly concerned in the share of trade we shall allow the United States of America to enjoy with our West India islands, in the commercial treaty now carrying on by Mr Hartley and their Commissioners at Paris. If we suffer them to trade thither, subject to no restrictions, they will shortly monopolize the whole of the emoluments this nation has hitherto gained from those possessions; because they will be able, in a little time, to furnish at a much cheaper rate than we can, the islands with such manufactures as they may stand in need of, and every other article necessary either to their support or their convenience; for as their ships, from the proximity of their situation, can make three trips for one that ours make, so they will be content with a third of the profit on their goods which we should, and consequently will have a preference to us. Besides, by these means, they will also become the carriers of their sugars and other articles to Europe, from which we had before gained so great benefit. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr Hartley, who is well informed on this subject, will take proper care that such great concessions on the part of this country in favour of America shall not be made without our receiving reciprocal advantages.

Many officers who served with Lord Cornwallis to the Southward, on hearing that it was likely his Lordship would have the command in the East Indies, have obtained leave to return to Europe, in hopes of obtaining appointments under his Lordship. Such is the attachment of those who served under him, that they would follow him to any quarter of the globe.

All the officers who served to the Southward with Lord

Cornwallis, met with great neglect at Head Quarters at New York, and were very much disappointed in their expectations of promotion, though their services entitled them to it: such served under Lord Cornwallis.

All the accounts of the army, during Sir Guy Carleton's command in America, are liquidated and settled; but to enter into the investigation of any accounts previous to his taking the command, but has referred that predicament to the Commissioners of the Treasury here, before whom the accounts of the Commissaries, Paymasters, &c. who have lately come home, are now laid.

The Magicienne man of war, Captain Graves, sailed from New York for Halifax, just before the packet, in her way for England, and her arrival is daily expected. Several officers have taken their passage home in this ship, who have served in most of the campaigns throughout the war in America.

There are at this time more than twenty men of war on the stocks in the different private yards on the river Thames, which is more than the King's yards contain at present.

A Manifesto has lately been published at Venice, and distributed in most parts of the Levant, by order of a great Northern power, who declares herself the protectress of the Greek Church, and offers her immediate aid for the emancipation of the Greeks in the Archipelago and Morea, who have long groined under the Ottoman yoke.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, July 10.
“The Russians have built on the Gulf of Cherson, between Baliklava and Koflow, in the port of Achard, a very fine dock, from whence a ship of 74 guns is soon to be launched. Baliklava, which is neither a rich nor a trading town, in the best port in all Crimea; ships usually put in there on their arrival in that Peninsula. The place is shut up on every side by high mountains, and there is no access to it without passing through such narrow Straights, that two ships can hardly enter it at the same time: The port of Achard, where Admiral Elakorschoff, who commanded the fleet of the Black Sea, has fixed his station, enjoys much the same advantages, and is only three miles from Bakcheferai, the most pleasant town in all Crimea, as its name indicates, which signifies a habitation among gardens.

“What renders all that part of the greatest importance to Russia, and what ought to open the eyes of all the commercial powers, are the fine forests of oaks that cover the neighbouring countries. Russia is now going to remove the greatest obstacle that nature had put to the project she conceived of placing herself in the rank of the maritime powers of Europe; she has hitherto been in want of timber for her ships of war, and it is well known that this was the only cause that rendered vain the efforts of Peter I. as well as those of the present Emperor, to raise a formidable navy. This truth, consecrated in history, is so well confirmed in these latter times, that Prince Orlov has built for his own account, entirely of fir timber, ships from three to four hundred tons! Russia is too much in debt to purchase in Sweden or Denmark the timber she wants; she will now find them in Crimea. And if she has, as the said Prince Orlov used to say, the gift of creating Generals and Admirals, as God, by his Almighty power, created the heavens and the earth, she will join to it that of creating forests and woods for timber! France and England will one day be astonished to see, on the Mediterranean and the Ocean, a forest of Russian masts, and fleets that will soon be acquainted with those naval tactics, which are erroneously imagined to be only the fruits of a long experience.

“The Porte, in the mean time, is making preparations for a resistance. Of seven ships that lately sailed for the Black Sea, two are gone to Tschengone-Eskelise, to cleanse that port; two are gone to load copper at Trebisonde; another to take in ship timber at Sinope, and the two last to load grain at Otkerman, called by the Russians Biel-gorode, a name that signifies, as well as the first, White Castle. That fort is situated at the mouth of the Tourla, which you call the Danubius.

“All the letters we receive from the frontiers positively say, that Russia is determined at any rate to keep Crimea; that she has occasion for it to raise a formidable navy; that nothing shall divert her from that project, which must precede the execution of that of the junction of the Black Sea with the Caspian, by means of the Tanals and the Wolga, and of another canal that will unite the latter river to the Neva. They add, that the Emperor will take a part in these projects, and will exert his utmost efforts to share, with the Empress of Russia, what trade America will leave for the Europeans to carry on. In short, the peace in the west leaves no resource to Russia to support her luxury and expences, but that of coming again to put us under contribution. But to tell you the truth, the Porte is very little disposed to pay that new subsidy.

“The accounts from Moldavia say, that a large body of Russians are posted near Kamienieck, and threaten Chocim. And we are assured that 25,000 Russians are entamped under the ramparts of Cherson, which city is defended by 800 pieces of cannon.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Aug. 6.
“Every thing in this metropolis bears the appearance of hostile preparation.—The Emperor is highly anxious to complete his army, by constant supplies of fresh men from the provinces. A reform in the Church seems also to be another of his favourite objects. He, doubtless, intends to fill his coffers with the enormous riches of the ecclesiastical in his territories. The bold spirit of innovation in matters relating to religion has been producing new effects from the times of Martin Luther to the present. All hierarchies, in this daring age, have reason to tremble. Unprotected by religious awe and veneration, the riches of the Church must prove a tempting bait to the unhallowed views of state policy.”

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 16.
“It is astonishing with what rapidity an account of her Majesty's death circulated yesterday, around the country, as well as the metropolis. A correspondent heard it 60 miles distant from town. At three o'clock, nothing can equal the gloom it had occasioned; and the cause of such a report is understood to have arisen merely from the prophecy of a fanatical preaching old woman, propagated by her enthusiastic disciples.

“Her Majesty, by an account just received from Windsor, is not only, thank God, out of danger, but is making a most rapid recovery.

“The Definitive Treaty is not yet completed. Glinka is, with more confidence than war, said to be the cause, as

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all the delay is now solely attributed to the Spaniards. The
Members have given up their requisitions; and, as Admini-
stration are characterized among the negotiating powers for re-
solution and determination, it is to be expected that a few days
will see the accomplishment of this desirable event.

Mr. Fox will undoubtedly undertake the repeal of the
Marriage Act; and it is as little an object of doubt that he
will prove successful. In his able speech on Williams's bill
regarding claims, having taken occasion to reflect on the mar-
riage act, and the failure of his former bill to repeal it, he was
denied by the House, almost with one voice, to "bring in an-
other." He replied, however, "He would not then." As
he was at that time out of Administration, people flatter them-
selves with hope of seeing the next session put the stroke of an-
nullification to an act the most illiberal and aristocratic that could
possibly disgrace the jurisprudence of a commercial country,
partaking, too, of a democratic constitution.

It has been remarked, and never with more justice than
in the present reign, that the Chancellors, still have as much
influence in the Councils of this country, as in the days of the
darkest superstition, when they had the absolute dominion and
direction of the conscience of the Sovereign. Lord Har-
wicke, a new man, the son of a petty attorney, was able,
merely from family motives, that the new house he had raised
should not *debase* itself, to carry through the obnoxious Mar-
riage Act; and what a late Chancellor has been able to ac-
complish, will ever be ranked among the misfortunes of this
country.

A certain young officer, who, together with the most a-
bandoned fellows, returned from America with no less a sum
than 40,000 l., and who is almost the first in favour with
the aristocracy, has so completely exhausted his fortune on the
fascinating *Perdita*, that he cannot pay a shilling; in so much
that he was, last week, arrested for so small a sum as 10 l.!

The epigram on a barrister's saying, (Mr. Law) on the
trial of Lieutenant Bourne, that "he was not educated in the
"school of honour," is said to be written *impromptu* by a dis-
tinguished personage, who is remarkably fond of playing upon
words. If the report be true, it affords no contemptible opi-
nion of taste and ability.

The apprehensions of the town and its vicinity are very
great of the many robberies, &c. &c. the approaching winter
seems to portend, from the numbers of disbanded soldiers and
seamen that meet the eye in every corner of, and every avenue
leading to the metropolis. Pity! that those brave men who
have upheld the honour and glory of their country, by their
blood and valour, should be consigned to a cruel necessity, which
is the nature of things must inevitably compel numbers of them,
to the infraction of those laws which in a great measure owe
their existence to their protection.

Russia and the Porte will most certainly have a blow, un-
less an interference on the part of this Court, which is now in
agitation, prevents it. What has been said of the navigation
of the Mediterranean is entirely at an end, though such an in-
terference had been thrown out on the part of France and Spain,
which had been at once rejected on the part of Administration.

The ardour of emigration to America has very much
cooled. A great number of persons of liberal professions, and
others possessed of considerable fortunes in ready money, into
which they had converted their properties, and who are now
here from different parts of the three kingdoms, with a view to
go to America, have, for some time at least, put off all thoughts
of settling on that continent.

Mr. Ryland has given up all hopes of this life. His time
is entirely employed in attention to *future* prospects, and the
filling some favourite engravings.

Mr. Charles Erskine, son to Dr Erskine of Carnock, one of
the ministers of Edinburgh, died at Calcutta, 28th June 1782.

A correspondent desires we would mention, for the informa-
tion of the Public, that, by the new bankrupt law for Scot-
land, sequestrations cannot now be obtained, as they were for-
merly, by tenants, or any other person whatever, who are not
actually merchants or tradesmen.

Yesterday, the best bar-meal fell a halfpenny per peck in our
market. And
This day, potatoes, of the very best kind, are selling at six-
pence a peck.

Last week, ripe oats were cut down in the parish of Upper-
Banchory.

Yesterday, a bill of suspension and liberation, presented to
the Lords in name of Doctor Graham, then prisoner in the tol-
booth of this city by warrant of the Magistrates, was advised,
upon answers by the Procurator Fiscal, There were three
points contended for by the Doctor: First, That his publica-
tions were not criminal; and, at any rate, being offences against
the Magistrates themselves, were not cognisable by them.
Secondly, That the bail demanded (1000 l. Scots) was too
high. And, thirdly, That if he was, for form's sake, to find
bail, he ought to be liberated on juratory caution, &c. such
bail as a person can find, he (swearing he can procure no better.
Their Lordships were perfectly clear and decisive in rejecting
the bill as to the 1st and 3d points; and, on the 2d, were plea-
sed to restrict the bail to the lowest rate, viz. 300 merks. The
Magistrates, in fixing the bail, rated the suspender in the char-
acter he assumed, that of a *Doctor and Physician*; their Lord-
ships, however, in compliance indeed with his own request, fixed
it to be that of an *inferior person*.

The bill was remarkably long, great part of which was ta-
ken up in endeavouring to convince their Lordships, that the
Doctor's lectures were not only innocent, but highly beneficial
to the public. This point, however, the Lords did not think
was then properly before them, that matter being the subject of
another process, still in dependence; they therefore saw no rea-
son for giving an opinion upon it. Their Lordships, at the
same time, highly applauded the conduct of the Magistrates, in
committing to prison, a person who could be guilty of writing
and publishing so infamous a libel as that which the Doctor had
acknowledged himself to be the author, and thought they
would have been wanting in that duty they owed the chief ma-
gistrate, and their fellow-citizens in general, had they not giv-
en an effectual check to such publications. Among the rea-
sons assigned by their Lordships for restricting the bail were,
the long imprisonment the Doctor had already suffered, and
their consciousness that the Magistrates themselves would have
accepted of no low bail, had he applied for it.

In consequence of this decision, Dr Graham was last night
liberated from prison, he having found bail to the extent of 300
merks Scots, to stand trial before the Magistrates for the several
offences of which he is accused.

By a gentleman just arrived from London, we hear, that the

harvest is mostly over, and got in, to the southward of York,
and the prices of grain have fallen considerably, owing to the
very luxuriant crops.

The practice of *swindling*, so frequent in London, is now
beginning here. A few weeks ago, a person of genteel appear-
ance, who pretended to be connected with some great families
in this country, ordered a very elegant four-wheeled carriage
from a coach-maker in this city. When it was near finished,
he sent for it to take an airing. He went off with it, and
though traced a considerable way upon the road to London, he
has got clear off.

Monday night, about nine o'clock, a ball of fire, of con-
siderable magnitude, fell apparently near this city. It came in
a horizontal course from the north-west, passed over the town,
and made a most beautiful, clear, luminous appearance, as it
descended slowly to the earth. The city was illuminated by
it in a surprising manner. The evening was calm, serene, and
warm. Such a phenomenon happens very rarely in this part
of the world. It was seen at the distance of 20 miles from Ed-
inburgh.

We hear from Eyemouth, that there is a very considerable
take of herring on that coast, and that they are selling from one
shilling to one shilling and sixpence per hundred.

The Canal from Carron Works is now finished; the Carron
Shipping Company is now bringing their goods from Carron
Works in lighters to their new wharf at Sealock.

His Majesty's plate of a hundred guineas will not be run for
this year at Carlisle; that sum, with a hundred guineas more,
given by Sir James Lowther, Bart. and Mr Lowther, is now
appropriated for the use of the poor inhabitants of that place.—
A noble example!

A gang of house-breakers have this summer infested the
town of Elgin, and committed considerable robberies: By the
activity of John Batchie, town-keeper, one Robert Hay, a bak-
er in Elgin, has been discovered to be the author of them:
Hay has confessed his guilt, and he, and a supposed accomp-
lice with him, are lodged in prison, and will stand trial for
their offence at the ensuing Circuit Court of Judiciary at In-
verness. *Aberdeen Journal*.

We can assure our readers, on the authority of a letter from
a nobleman of this kingdom, now in Paris, who had it from
the French Minister's mouth, that there was not the least dif-
ference or objection to the signature of the Definitive Tre-
aty between Great Britain, France, and Spain, but that the af-
fairs of Holland and America alone, prevented the accomplish-
ment of so desirable an event. *Dublin Post*.

At Gloucester assizes, held last week, a whimsical circum-
stance happened: Amongst a number of sheep-stealers to be
tried, was one James Lane, alias Jones. When this man was
ordered to stand at the bar, a farmer of the name of Lane,
whom curiosity had brought to see the prisoner tried, hearing
his name called, was foolish enough to answer, and was or-
dered into custody, when being informed that he was charged
with a capital crime, no less than sheep-stealing, he protested
his innocence; and this brought on an explanation, to the no
small diversion of those who saw his embarrassment. The per-
plexed farmer, thus charged with a crime he was innocent of,
was glad to regain his liberty, and left the Court with the
greatest precipitation.

One Thomas William Morgan Prothero (whose brother was
executed a little time ago for the murder of his companion on
Durdham Down) was brought to the bar, at the same place,
and charged with horse stealing, and not understanding English,
the Judge spared no pains to have the witnesses properly ex-
amined; an interpreter was procured, and by him the prisoner
declared that he received the horse from another person in or-
der to dispose of it; this the witnesses said the prisoner had al-
so declared to them. Mr. Serjeant, in summing up the evi-
dence, seemed inclined to believe, that the prisoner might have
come very honestly by the horse. And to convince the Jury
that a mistake, by odd circumstances, might arise and have such
strange appearances, as to involve an innocent person in trouble
and perplexity, he related the following story of a young Coun-
sellor, afterwards a member of Parliament, who he de-
clared was now living, who being with some servants at an inn,
and having ordered his horses to be brought out, one of which
he had purchased but a few days before, his servant, through
carelessness, brought out one belonging to another person, and
without discovering his mistake, he and his master rode away to
York and Hull, and many other places. The person to whom
the horse belonged, not knowing the gentleman, and being fully
persuaded that he had taken away the horse with an intent to
steal him, instantly pursued him, and after three days overtook
him, and charged him with the felony; an explanation took
place, and every thing was amicably adjusted. The evidence
being given, and the youth of the prisoner considered, who was
but sixteen years of age, had such a weight with the jury, that
they brought in Prothero, Not Guilty.

EPIGRAMS

On a BARRISTER's saying, "Thank Heaven! I have not been
educated in a School of Honour."

IN days of yore dame Justice ruled the roost;
And Lawyers oft gave honour for their toast;
But, strange reverse! for late poor Justice lay
Laid down in honour—downward disclaim her lay.

CROSS READINGS

Yesterday, a man sweeping the street at Chancery—pick-
ed up a lady, who accidentally made a slip.

On Friday a man was publicly whipped—for asserting that the
Bishops were charitable.

On Saturday a woman stood in the pillory—for offering rude-
ness to a horse grenadier.

On Sunday an eminent physician—was detected in attend-
ing divine worship, but it being his first offence, the prosecu-
tion was suppressed.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, August 18. Peggy Macculloch, from
Leith, wheat—29. Catherine and Mary, Macculloch, from Dunbar,
with wheat; A Gave, Jamieson, from Leith, with wheat; Countess of
Hindford, Johnston, from ditto, with ditto; Nelly, Waugh, from
Abermouth, with oats; John, Sherif, from Balmulloch, with barley
and peas.

SAILED, August 19. Peggy, Macculloch, for Boness, with sundries;
Janet, Stewart, for Alloa, with wheat; Offend Packet, Scott, for
Boness, in ballast; Jean, Brown, for Leith, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, August 16. Immaculate Conception,
Balfour, from St Kitz, with sugar, &c.—17. Fanny, Young, from
St Lucia, with sugar; Elizabeth, Blair, from Dublin, with goods;
Mary, Martin, from Limerick, with sundries; Swallow, Cameron,
from Strongford, in ballast.

SOUND SHIPPING

PASSED THE FORTH.

July 24. Lady Janet of and from Leith, Robertson, for Riga, in ballast.
Farmer and Janet of and from Kincardine, Stewart, for Koning-
berg, in ditto.

Jamieson of and from Dyfart, Hutton, for Copenhagen, with coals.

27. Charming Nancy of and from Dundee, Poyser, for St. Peter-
burgh, in ballast.

Betty and Peggy of Leith, Skirving, from Dantzic, for Leith,
with wheat.

Sir Lawrence of and from Torryburn, Halket, for Torryburn, with
sundries.

Offend Packet of Leith, Scott, from Riga, for Leith, with wheat.

Nelly and Jean of and from Kincardine, Turcan, for Perth, grain.

Janet of Dundee, Lorimer, from Dantzic, for Dundee, with ditto.

Elizabeth and Isabel of and from Aberdeen, Haime, for Koning-
berg, in ballast.

Betty of and from Leith, Henderson, for Koningberg, with ditto.

John and Katherine of and from ditto, Dingwall, for Koning-
berg, with ditto.

Isabella and May of and from Dundee, Cathness, for St Peter-
burgh, with ditto.

Morning Star of Leith, Clouston, from Dantzic, for Leith, grain.

Swan of and from Campbelltown, Currie, for Campbelltown, with
sundries.

Eliza of and from Leith, Samson, for Leith, with wheat.

Adventure of and from Leith, Lumshine, for Leith, with ditto.

Thomas and Mary of Kincardine, Miller, from Koningberg, for
Sealock, with grain.

Flora of Aberdeen, Aitken, from St. Petersburg, for Leith,
with wheat, &c.

Concord of Leith, Oruden, from Dantzic, for Leith, with ditto.

18. Venus of Aberdeen, Gibbons, from Koningberg, for Aberdeen,
with grain.

Fruit of Friends of Limehills, Merle, from Riga, for Perth, ditto.

Nancy of and from Dundee, Duff, for Dundee, with ditto.

John of and from Dundee, Wrongham, for Dundee, with ditto.

Peggy and Elizabeth of Kincardine, Izat, from Koningberg, for
Kincardine, with wheat.

Friendship of and from Leith, Sorbyth, for Leith, with ditto.

Jean of Perth, Turcan, from Riga, for Perth, with grain.

Newcastle of Leith, Currie, from Dantzic, for Leith, with ditto.

Four Brothers of Aulfruther, Miller, from Riga, for Dundee, ditto.

Anne of and from Dundee, Ramsay, for Dundee, with ditto.

Eliza of and from Saltcoats, Kinneir, for Port Glasgow, with ditto.

Hailes Castle of Leith, Anderson, from Dantzic, for London,
with wheat.

Peggy of Burrowsburgh, Occennocher, from St Petersburg, for
Sealock, with flax and iron.

May and Nancy of West Wemyss, Dryborough, from St Peter-
burgh, for Leith, with ditto.

Elizabeth of John's-haven, Craigie, from Riga, for Montreal,
with grain.

Felicity of Kirkcaldy, Pearson, from Memel, for Kirkcaldy, with
oat-meal.

29. Providence of and from Kinghorn, Boyter, for Leith, with wheat.

Rising Sun of Montrose, Law, from Riga, for Montrose, with oats.

Eliza of Dundee, Clark, from Koningberg for Dundee, with grain.

Caledonia of Dumfries, Neelson, from Memel for Dumfries, wheat.

Peggy of and from Alloa, Paterson, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Lady Charlotte of Carron, Mercer, from Burrowsburgh for Pe-
tersburgh, with coals.

Wallace and Garryne of Arbroath, Morrison, from Riga for Ar-
broath, with oats.

Mary of Leith, Hay, from Petersburg for Leith, with flax and iron.

30. Six Sisters of and from Leith, Thomson, for Dantzic, in ballast.

Europa of and from Dyfart, Taap, for Riga, in ditto.

Courtesy of Glasgow, Jamieson, from Rotterdam for Dantzic, ditto.

St Andrew of and from Wemyss, Salmon, for ditto, in ditto.

Aug. 1. Jean and May of and from Alloa, Nucle, for ditto, in ditto.

Margaret of and from Inverkeithing, Anderson, for Copenhagen,
with coals.

2. Betty of Wemyss, Thomson, from Zirksee for Memel, in ballast.

Peter of Saltcoats, Barr, from Ayr for ditto, in ditto.

Jane of and from Alloa, Davidson, for ditto, in ditto.

Unity of and from Dundee, Mavor, for Petersburg, in ditto.

3. Cecilia of Burrowsburgh, Johnston, from Koningberg for Burrow-
burgh, with grain.

John of Aberdeen, Law, from ditto for Hull, with wheat.

Concord of and from Carron, Easton, for Koningberg, in ballast.

John and Thomas of and from Kincardine, Stein, for Dantzic, ditto.

Molly of Kincardine, Millar, from Riga for Sealock, with oats.

Hamilton of Saltcoats, Johnson, from Dublin for Memel, in ballast.

Margaret and Janet of and from Kincardine, Scotland, for Koning-
berg, in ditto.

Tibby of Fraserburg, Park, from Memel for Aberdeen, with oats.

Adventure of Dyfart, Thomson, from ditto for Dundee, with balks.

Minerva of Aberdeen, Gibbon, from Koningberg for Aberdeen,
with barley.

22. *WATER, August 1. Wind N.W. WALTER WOOD.*

BUTCHERS

A MEMORIAL and proposal having been presented to the Lord
Provost, Magistrates, and Council, by the Incorporation of
Butchers, relating to the present state of the slaughter-houses, the Pen-
cers of the Extended Royalty, and all others who feel themselves inter-
ested in that business, are requested to meet at Prince's Street Coffee-
house, on Thursday next, the 21st current, at two o'clock, to consider
the said memorial and proposal.

ESTIMATES WANTED

FOR fitting up the inside of St Andrew's Church, in every part of the
wright-work, except the pulpit. The whole agreeable to a plan,
section, and explanation of the manner of finishing the work; to be seen
in the Council Chamber.

The Estimates to be sealed up, and indorsed thus—"Estimate of
Wright-work for St Andrew's Church;" and sent under cover, ad-
dressed, "To James Tait, Council Chamber, Edinburgh;" on or be-
fore Monday the 8th day of September, next, at noon.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

For the Eighth Time, at the Large Room in Bailie Fyfe's Close, in
the High Street of Edinburgh, opposite Blackfriars' Wynd.

THIS Evening, and every Evening this week, DR GRAHAM will
have the honour of delivering his very celebrated LECTURE on
increasing the number, preserving the health, and exalting the virtue,
the honour, and the happiness of the Human Species at large, especial-
ly of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

The doors will be open at half-past seven, and the Lecture will begin
precisely at Eight o'clock.

Admission TWO SHILLINGS.—The room will be illuminated with
wax.

Just published, Price 5 s. d.
Being the SECOND EDITION, with LARGE ADDITIONS, of
AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC,
CONCERNING THE FAIRNESS OF
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.
President of the Council of Health; sole Proprietor, and Principal Di-
rector of the Temple of Health in Pall-Mall, near the King's Palace,
London.

Containing a full, candid, and circumstantial state of Dr GRAHAM's
Case, from the moment he last arrived in Edinburgh, to the present
hour;—giving an account of Proceedings, Persecutions, and Imprison-
ments, more cruel and more shocking to the laws both of God and
man, than any of those on record of the Portuguese Inquisitions.

To be had, with all the Doctor's Works, at the shop of P. An-
derson, Parliament Square; C. Denovan's printing-office, Turk's Close,
Lawn-market; of William Coke bookseller, Leith; and at the Doctor's
lodgings, immediately above Balfour's Coffeehouse, opposite the Cross.

S I R,
ABUNDANT as we are in erroneous opinions, the generality of the people of this country are, most mistaken in their ideas of North America. Erroneous opinions, when merely speculative, deserve no attention; but, when error is productive of consequences fatal to the community, it becomes a matter of serious importance, and ought to be combated by those who are best informed. Most of the common, and many of the uncommon people of these his Majesty's European dominions, imagine that the Americans have been fighting for liberty; that they have gained what they were fighting for, and that they are now a free people, unrestrained, unoppressed, untaxed, and uncontrolled by any foreign power; consequently, that every man in America is his own master, and therefore that America is the best country in the world to live in.—Now, I will, on my own positive knowledge, affirm, that whosoever migrates to America, possessed with these notions, will find himself woefully disappointed. He will find, that the original intemperance and subsequent conductors of the opposition to the mother country are men, in whose principles, if they have any, not a single spark of patriotism or public virtue ever existed.—He will find, that the people of America, so far from gaining, have totally lost that liberty which they formerly enjoyed in a degree never experienced by any other people upon earth.—That they have fatally exchanged the best possible form of government, a limited monarchy, for a republican, of all governments the most tyrannical.—He will find, in the saints of New England, the most canting, hypocritical, designing, deceitful, selfish people, on the face of the globe.—He will find, in the public proceedings of the Congress, and of every separate State, not the least tinge of magnanimity, Christian charity, humanity, or even civil regard to the requests of Britain in favour of the poor unfortunate refugees. This single circumstance of implacability to their quondam fellow-citizens stamps an indelible character on the people of America. Time will convince them, how much sower the British ministry might be to blame, that the people of America were happier under the form of government which the refugees rose to defend, than that which the American patriots have established, and consequently, that they were the real friends to their country. Did I say established? All is yet in a state of confusion. They have driven the Congress from Philadelphia to Lancaster. These Thirteen United States will very soon make war against each other. The Southern States will separate from the Northern, and will petition to be re-instated under the mild government of Britain. A short experience will convince them, that a republicanism is the worst of all possible forms of government, and that with the liberty of taxing themselves, and a King four thousand miles off, they may be the happiest people in the world.

BRITANNICUS.

SUCH as are Creditors of the deceased ROBERT CAW of Greenfield, sometime merchant in Perth, are desired immediately to lodge exact notes of their debts principal and interest, with James Ross writer in Perth, that payment may be speedily ordered them.
 Not to be repeated.
 Perth, 19th August 1783.



FOR HALIFAX, THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,
 a new vessel, British built, burden about 200 tons. ROBERT HYNDMAN Master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 5th September.
 For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. William Forsyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertson, Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, House Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Masons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next.
THE South Farm of CRUVIE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, containing about 210 acres, of which above 90 are infield, and 20 meadow ground. The present toll-free to Cruvie, with the cott-houses, and the privilege of Lucklaw-hill common, will belong to this farm.

ALSO, The Farm of INCH OF CRUVIE, containing about 260 acres, of which 21 are infield, and 50 meadow-grounds. This will make one of the best turnip farms in the county. The grounds will be shown upon calling at Airdit in the neighbourhood, and the above Farms will be let together or separately, as can be agreed on.

LIKEWISE, The Farm of LETHAM, in the parish of Arngask, near to the great road from Kinross to Perth. This Farm contains 157 acres, and having been pastured since the year 1772, is now in the highest order.

The marches will be shown by the servant on the Farm, or upon calling at Mr George Peat, writer, Kinross; and proposals for all, or any of the above, may be sent to Mr Anstruther, advocate, at Airdit, betwixt and the first of October next.
 Not to be repeated.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, by public roup, at Westmains of Carmichael, upon Monday the 27th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, The Easter Store Farm of THANKERTOWN, in the parish of Covington, as the same is possessed by George Lamb, who has given up the farm, and obliged himself to remove at Martinmas next. A lease for nineteen years, or shorter term, will be given.

James Carmichael at Westmains will show the farm; and any person inclining to take it privately may send their proposals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO be sold by public roup, within the house of Mr Beveridge, vintner in Kinross on Monday the first day of September 1783, between the hours of twelve mid-day, and one afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALNETHILL, lying in the parish of Portmoak, and thire of Kinross.

These Lands, which are pleasantly situated at the east end of Loch-Loven, consist of about 400 English acres, whereof 82 are arable, and the rest pasture ground. There is a mansion-house and some valuable planting on the estate.

The present yearly rent is £31. all free of every deduction. The lands hold free of a subject superior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

Immediately after the sale of the above estate, will be SET by public roup, (place above mentioned), The Mill, Mill-lands, and Farm of BURNGRANGE, consisting of 123 acres, besides 33 acres of muir.

Those inclining to make a private bargain either for the purchase of Balnethill, or for a lease of Burngrange, may apply to the proprietor, or to Mr Thomson, between and the day of roup.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,
THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-house of DUNBAR, on Tuesday the 26th August 1783, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,
 621½ Gallons Geneva, & 17 Gall. Brandy.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the said Customhouse on the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Ten Pound Land of MAINS, and Lands

of REDBANK, lying in the parishes of Colvend and Kirkbean, in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, within a mile of Solway frith, in the same latitude with Durham, and twelve miles south from Dumfries, containing about 1823 English acres, above half whereof are either arable or meadow, and wholly inclosed and subdivided. The greatest part of the lands are at present in the occupation of the proprietor, and are in full heart, chiefly in grass.

The house of Mains, with wings and good office-houses, situated, is pleasantly and warmly situated upon a dry and healthy soil, where the severest frosts of snow seldom lie, and has a fine prospect of the frith and Cumberland coast from the front. The water of Southwick runs close by the house and garden, and there are on the lands considerable oak and other woods in a thriving condition.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the stewartry elections.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who will show the title-deeds.

William Baird at Mains will show the premises.

LANDS in Peebles-Shire to be SOLD.

THE LANDS of LONGSIDE and TEMPLEBAR, part of the Barony of Smythfield, with the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the same, lying within the parish of Peebles, and paying of free yearly rent £81. 8s. Sterling, after deducting one pound Sterling of stipend, payable to the Minister of Peebles.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at £69 l. 18s. Scots.

In case no purchaser offer for the whole, the same will be sold in six different lots, to hold of the present proprietor for payment of a small yearly fee-duty, and a proportional part of the minister's stipend; and the superiority sold with the lot of highest value.

These lands lie near the town of Peebles, contain about 60 acres, and are all arable; may be easily inclosed and divided into parks, which will set to good advantage.

N. B. The proprietor is warranted against any augmentation of minister's stipend.

For further particulars, apply to John Smith writer to the signet, William Little writer in Edinburgh, or William Little junior, writer in Peebles.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS in the Shire of Peebles to be SOLD.

THE Lands and Barony of HUNDLESHOPE, comprehending the Lands of HALYEARDS and BELLANRIGG. The free rent of this estate is about £201. Sterling. It is situated betwixt Mannor water and the river Tweed, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and twenty-two miles from Edinburgh. The lands are extensive, and capable of very considerable improvement.

The purchaser may have immediate access to part of the grounds, and to the house and garden at Whitford next, or sooner if necessary.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued, and the stipend has been localised within these few years.

The lands are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county.

N. B. The Lands of Hundleshope, Bellanrigg, and Halleyards, will be sold separately, if more agreeable to purchasers.

Apply to William Dick, writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirkcoun of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the said James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves, abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls; on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion-house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 2000. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the teinds are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 14 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 5500. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncanson, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John M-Nab at Myretoun.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be the seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE in one of the principal Squares in Edinburgh.—It is let in life-rent lease, for payment of 36 l. Sterling of rent, free of all burdens and deductions what ever.

Apply to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

Sale of Lands in the County of Ayr, by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup by Auction, within the King's Arms Inn, in the burgh of Ayr, on Friday the 5th of September 1783, at six o'clock afternoon.

LOT I.

That Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUBDUN, which lies on the east side of Glen water; and the following Farms lying on the west side of the said water, viz. High, Laigh, and Mid Overmuir, Mintohead, Long Green, Greens, Baskyte, Brookkies, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, Biachhead, East, Mid, and West Foulpapes, East and West Gammilland, Burflat, East and West Cronan, and Holchouse, all holding of the Crown, and paying £17 l. 14s. 10d. 11-penns Sterling free yearly rent, computing the vicual and casualties at a reasonable conversion.

These lands lie in the parish of Loudoun, in the neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Darvel and Newmills, and on the great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, and from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle by Baginbalm, only six miles from Glasgow, and the same distance from Kilmarnock.

A great part of these lands is arable, and has been inclosed with ditch and hedge during the currency of the present leases. The soil is good, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The present rent is very low, and will rise greatly at the next set. Some of the leases are expired, and others expire in 1784 and 1787. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens over and above the rents.

LOT II. The Farms of MAUCHLINE-MAINS (exclusive of a small part possessed by John Miller, now sold), also the Farms of East, West, and South Mofsavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykehead, containing about 700. Scots acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the cess-books, including John Miller's part, at 601. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of free yearly rent 255 l. 14s. 10d. Scots.

LOT III. The HAUGH MILL, MILL-LANDS, & MULDURES, presently let at 12 l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10s. pecks meal, 13 bolls 9s. pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69 l. 4s. 11d. Scots. The lands consist only of about seven acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thrilage; for, exclusive of the muldures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, the is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires, if the thrilage is not impaired by a sale to the stranger heritors, a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT IV. The Lands of WILLOCH-HILL, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31 l. 1s. 1d. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

The whole of the last three lots lie in the parish of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable and well inclosed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land-tax; during the currency of the leases they have been highly improved by inclosing, subdividing, and liming and so at the expiry will set for double rent.

LOT V. The FARMS of Priestfichills Stottencleugh, Grasshills, Blackfide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harewood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the cess-books at 445 l. 2s. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14s. 1d. 8-penns Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them; they afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land; are capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead-mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game. At the last set the tenants paid no less than 846 l. Sterling of grassum; so at Martinmas next, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasture, seal, and drove, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called The North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thrilage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of stipend over and a. ove his rent.

The purchasers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCELS.			
1. The farms of Lochfield, Braddie, and Fioch,	L. 54	3	0 4-penns
2. Tongue under the Law and Broomhill,	63	13	4
3. Henrytown and Walsheills,	39	7	11 3-penns
4. East, Mid, and West, Glashiers,	50	18	2
5. Darvel-mill and Quarter-house,	44	14	1 10-penns
6. High, Low, and Mid Overmuir,	56	8	10 8-penns
7. Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, and Bal-skyte,	39	7	3 8-penns
8. Brookkies, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, and Braehad,	53	10	7 12-penns
9. East, West, and Mid Foulpapes, East and West Gammilland, Burflat, East and West Cronan, and Holchouse,	116	19	4 6-penns
	L. 517	14	10 10-penns

The lands in Lot II. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Money.			
1. Mauchline Mains,	72	5	0 0
2. East, West, and South Mofsavills, Loch-hill, and Broadnewlands,	120	12	8 12-penns
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, & Dykehead,	42	5	10 8-penns
	L. 235	14	0 20 12-penns

The lands of Mauchline Mains, a Parcel I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennant, at	L. 15	16	4
2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson, at	39	35	10
3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton at	18	15	4
4. The lands possessed by John Richmond and Robert Weir, at	18	8	0
	L. 72	15	6

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot V. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. Priestfichills, Stottencleugh, and Grasshills,	L. 40	0	0
2. Blackfide, Linburn, and Lamontburn,	39	0	6 8-penns
3. Harewood,	11	0	0
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands,	9	13	7
	L. 99	14	1 8-penns

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.